

INTELLOFAX '6

FEB 1952 81-44A

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION**CONFIDENTIAL**  
**INFORMATION REPORT**  
**REFERENCE COPY**

CD NO. 25X1

DATE DISTR. 14 Mar. 1952

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)SUPPLEMENT TO 25X1  
REPORT NO.

COUNTRY Bulgaria

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SUBJECT Collective Farms in Northeast Bulgaria

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE ACQUIRED

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. In Konak (N4210 E2727), near Tolbukhin, a kolkhoz of 73 members was formed in September 1950. Seven Bulgarian families of the village did not join, and the 100 Turkish families were not allowed to join. Of the Turks, 20 families were sent to Turkey, 40 were advised to be ready to move; all had their land confiscated and were given unproductive soil to farm.
2. Of the 73 members who joined the cooperative, 35 requested release when Vulko Chervenkov announced that farmers wishing to leave cooperative labor farms could do so. They were subsequently allowed to leave the organization, but their land was not returned to them and they could not obtain employment elsewhere.
3. Peasants said that work in the kolkhoz was very hard and that pay was at the rate of 20 to 30 leva per day plus a ration of two to three-and-a-half kilos of grain.
4. The collective farm at Novi Pazar (N4325 E2713) has increased in size because no seed was obtainable for private farmers. After the withdrawal decree, 70 of the 90 members petitioned to leave, but were forced to remain; the 16 farmers who insisted on leaving were only able to find work as laborers elsewhere.
5. The collective farm near Atanasovo Chiflik, Burgas district, contained 7,000 decares. [redacted] near Ruse, [redacted] Farm workers received 280 leva per day, more if the norm was exceeded and less if work was not completed. Deductions were made of 55 to 60 leva for food provided as well as a percentage of the yearly tax of 500 leva.

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6. Extra workers were engaged by contract for the harvest season. If they refused to join the cooperative when asked, their labor cards were endorsed and disciplinary action was taken. In the winter the collective farm at Atanasovo Chiflik had 20 laborers and in the summer approximately 200. The machinery issued to the farm consisted of one Stalinetz tractor, one Soviet copy of the Fordson tractor, and one Soviet threshing machine.
7. The farm's produce was sold to the government at the following fixed prices:
  - a. 1 kilo of grain: 22 leva;
  - b. 1 kilo unwashed wool: 250 leva;
  - c. 1 kilo hides: 11 leva;
  - d. 1 egg: 15 leva;
  - e. 1 liter cow's milk: 50 leva; and
  - f. 1 liter sheep's milk: 52 leva.

The total monthly production of milk was approximately 2,000 liters.
8. The farm had a deficit of 9,000,000 leva in 1949 and a deficit of 11,000,000 leva in 1950. [REDACTED] 25X1  
in the central directorate in not taking the geography and geology of the area into consideration when making sowing plans for the year. Fear of dismissal for contradicting higher authorities made the farm directorate accept and try to carry out orders given them.
9. Trusted Communists received more money and grain and some clothing. Others were given almost no clothing; a few meters of cotton material was the ration for 10 families for two or three months. The families drew lots for the whole quantity.
10. The pay for manual labor in road construction in the Novi Pazar area ranged from 60 to 200 leva per day, depending upon the number of cubic meters dug and the nature of the soil. No food was provided.
11. Workers erecting telegraph poles for a new line between Staro Oryakhovo (N4259 E2748) to Stalin (Varna) were paid 420 leva per day. The norm in this work was to dig five holes 130 cm. deep by 60 cm. in diameter in eight hours, or for five men to erect 37 poles. These tasks were performed with difficulty and when they were not completed, only half a day's pay was given. No pay was received during bad weather or on holidays when no work was done.
12. There was no obligation to continue manual labor of this sort, and change of work could be sought when desired.

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